

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year
BY THE HERALD COMPANY

Terms of Subscription.
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$3.00; three months, \$8.00; one year, \$25.00.
SUNDAY—One month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; one year, \$7.50.
SEMI-WEEKLY—(In advance), one year, \$1.00; six months, 75 cents.

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.
All papers are continued until explicit order is received to discontinue. All arrears must be paid in every case.

Total Copies of The Herald Printed in September, 1908.

1	9,686	9,715
2	9,740	9,740
3	10,548	9,740
4	9,629	9,715
5	9,653	9,715
6	18,317	9,715
7	9,702	9,715
8	9,702	9,715
9	9,702	9,715
10	9,702	9,715
11	9,702	9,715
12	9,702	9,715
13	9,702	9,715
14	9,702	9,715
15	9,702	9,715
Total daily	25,141	
Average daily	9,715	
Total Sunday	18,317	
Average Sunday	18,317	

Largest Daily and Sunday
Circulation in Salt Lake proved
by investigation.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair.

THE METALS.

Silver, 50¢ per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 13½¢ per pound.
Lead, 4.20 per 100 pounds.

THE BATTLE'S END.

The issues in the national, state and local elections are so well defined and so thoroughly understood by this time that most voters have made up their minds how they will cast their ballots on Tuesday. Those who are still undecided await only the final speeches and the summary of the campaign's results to determine what they will do.

In national affairs the struggle has narrowed down to the one question Mr. Bryan foresaw would be the real issue: Shall the people rule? Those who believe that the government, the real rulers, have been the corporations and trusts during the nominal control of the Republican party, will vote for Mr. Bryan and the restoration of the government to the people in whose hands it belongs. Those who believe that the tariff should be reformed so that its burden will be more equally distributed and so adjusted that it can no longer be used as a weapon in the hands of criminal monopolies, will vote the Democratic ticket. Those who believe that the government should be economically administered, that criminals should be punished, whether the criminal happens to be the steel trust or some common offender, will support Bryan.

In a word, the man who believes that the government should be of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of special interests for the benefit of contributors to the Republican campaign fund—that man will be found voting for Bryan and Kern and a Democratic congress.

We believe that Utah is going to cast its electoral vote this year for the Democratic candidate. In addition to the policies he advances, which are naturally in favor of the west, he has always been regarded with admiration here. Thousands of Republicans in Utah voted for him when he ran before; and thousands of them will support him this year. His high character, his loyalty to the cause of the masses as against their oppressors, his unflinching devotion to what he believes is right, mark him as the hope of the people who are tired of the extortions of monopoly and the domination of the government by unscrupulous men seeking their own profit only. If the grip of the trusts on the consumer is to be broken it must be done by a Democratic president; if offenders against the law in high places are to be punished, it will have to be done by others than the Republicans, who have for years condoned offenses and accepted support from the offenders. All over the country the tide has been toward Mr. Bryan because his convictions are known and the people have confidence that he will not betray them if he is elected; and the tide toward him in Utah has been quite as strong as in any other state of the nation.

In the state campaign the issue has been made very clear by Mr. Knight, the candidate for governor, and the other leaders of the party. Whether the state is to have political peace or whether it is to be doomed to another period of factional disturbance and unrest will depend upon the vote of Tuesday. Mr. Knight stands for peace, for all that is best, and against all the factions which have made Utah a center of unrest and unhappiness for years. He is the candidate of no faction, the foe of all disturbers; he is the hope of every man and woman who desires the real welfare of the state and sees in his candidacy a promise of a new era in political affairs.

Against Mr. Knight is William Spry, who was nominated by a machine and is depending for his election upon an appeal to the basest motives. His campaign has been marked by a series of attacks on men of the highest character and by disgraceful anonymous assaults on the leaders of the Democratic party for supporting their own candidates. In all the political history of the state no such campaign of infamy has ever been conducted; and if

there were no other reason for defeating Spry, the nature of his campaign alone would justify the voters in driving him and the machine which is responsible with him from public life.

The two candidates represent exactly the difference in the two party platforms. Mr. Knight has been fair and outspoken; Spry has sought to win votes by malicious misrepresentation and anonymous pamphlets defaming honorable opponents. Knight has stood on his record as a citizen; Spry has tried to secure support from Democrats by appeals to religious prejudice which have been denounced by the ablest Democrats in the church and are calculated to establish anew the old lines of warfare which wrought such disaster to the state. Mr. Knight is progressive, constructive, a benefactor to his state; Mr. Spry is a reactionary, an obstacle to peace and a hindrance to the progress of the state.

It has already become apparent that the people have made up their minds to vote for Mr. Knight in spite of the desperate efforts that have been made to mislead them. It is likely the last day or two of the campaign will see further anonymous attacks on Knight and his associate leaders of the party. Recognizing the trend of public opinion, the Republican machine will not stop at any strategy that might save them from disaster. The battle is won for Knight, and the Democrats of the state have only to stand firm, ignore the roborations that may be sprung at the last moment and vote for Knight and the whole ticket. Peace is in sight, and with it the promise of decent politics, a clean administration of state and county offices, a return to politics on national lines and a general housecleaning that will eliminate the disturbers and machine politicians responsible for the state's worst troubles.

With Bryan in the White House and Jesse W. Knight in the governor's office, the federal machine will retire to private life and the people of the state can know that their affairs are in the hands of men who seek not their own profit or advancement, but the happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The first of the three proposed amendments to the state constitution to be voted on Tuesday concerns every miner and mine owner in the state. It proposes to take away from county assessors the valuation of mining property and give the sole power to make such assessments into the hands of the state board of equalization. The amendment should be voted down with such emphasis that the question will not be raised again soon.

During the session of the constitutional convention which framed the state's charter law, this subject was discussed most thoroughly and threshed out so completely that it was supposed to be settled for a long time. Just why it happened to come up in the last legislature and appear now in the shape of a proposed amendment is not plain, but there must have been some occult force behind it. Certainly there is no popular demand for a change in the system of assessing mining property, and so far as can be ascertained from the mine owners generally they do not want a change.

Whatever the scheme behind this amendment, it should be defeated. The state board of equalization is entrusted with the assessment of railroads because their property is distributed throughout various counties of the state and it seems desirable to have one board fix the valuations for all the counties. But the great mines are not similar to railroad properties in any way. Their holdings are usually in one county; their taxes go to maintain the schools and provide protection for the families dependent upon the mines for support. There is an identity of interest which insures fair assessment of the property by the local authorities and a disposition on the part of the mine owners to contribute liberally toward the needs of the community. The present system has worked admirably ever since the state was admitted to the Union, and it is unnecessary as well as inexpedient to disturb existing conditions when only a few ask it.

Apart from the fact that the county assessment works to the satisfaction of the public and the owners of property, there is another feature about the amendment worth noting. If the assessment of all the mines were given over to a state board it would be very easy for that body or the state administration appointing the board to use its assessing power as a political engine of enormous power. Colorado has had some experience with the smelters and mines as political agencies; and the mine owners have had their share of trouble from political combinations. Utah does not want to borrow any of Colorado's system in this line, and the simplest way to avoid it is to keep politics out of the mining business and the mining business out of politics as completely as possible.

When you vote on the amendments turn the pointer to "No" on amendment number one.

Amendment number two asks this question: "Shall the constitution of the state be amended to permit the fixing of the rate of taxation for state purposes and apportioning the same?" As it stands now, the rate of taxation is limited so that it shall never exceed 5 mills. When the total valuation is \$200,000,000 it shall not exceed 5 mills, and when it reaches \$300,000,000 the limit is 4 mills. The apportionment is also fixed within certain limits. If the

amendment is adopted it will permit the rate to be fixed by the legislature, and the apportionment determined in the same way. While it is unlikely the change proposed would affect the rate or the apportionment very materially, it would enable the legislature to increase expenditures when necessary without very much restriction. On general principles the limitation of taxation is desirable, and in this case a change is asked in order that the 8-mill rate may be retained even after the valuation exceeds the \$200,000,000 limit. State expenditures have more than kept pace with the increase of revenue due to larger valuations, and with the limit taken off the tax rate there would unquestionably be a strong temptation to extravagance in state administration, the creation of surplus offices and the evils which always go with the power to levy high taxes. Amendment number two should be defeated.

The third amendment is designed to change the existing law which forbids changes in county lines without the consent of the voters residing in the territory affected. The change would make it possible for the legislature to change the boundaries of counties or create new counties without submitting the question to the residents affected. It has become apparent that any change is almost impossible under the existing clause of the constitution. Some power to effect changes when desired might well be placed in the hands of the legislature, but the proposed amendment is objectionable because it would pave the way for "gerrymandering" in the future. The individual voter can judge for himself as to whether he can trust the legislature with this power or not. The Herald believes that the possibility of political manipulation of boundaries is so strong that the constitutional provision now existing should be retained and the proposed amendment voted down. Vote no on "question number three."

CALAMITY HOWLERS.

With a recklessness characteristic of the Republican party when in desperate circumstances, the whole pack of campaign orators are keeping up the panic cry until the end of the chapter. They are taking no thought of the morrow or the evil consequences of their dire predictions. By a preconcerted plan concocted at the White House the issues which were supposed to divide the two great parties have been dropped and the calamity howl substituted for argument. Every member of the cabinet, save one who is sick, has been on the stump the past week endeavoring to scare the people into voting for Taft. Roosevelt contributed this raven prediction as a starter:

"If Mr. Bryan were elected I have little doubt that the ensuing industrial chaos, necessitating great reduction of wages and widespread unemployment, would be beyond the reach of such action as that which averted the threatened disaster last spring. . . . If Mr. Taft is not elected, a period of industrial chaos and business depression will ensue, in which the workmen will suffer far more than any other class. They are the people who, more than any other, will pay the penalty. These are the words of the same Roosevelt who was elected four years ago on the cry of prosperity, aided by the \$250,000 raised by Mr. Harriman and the \$100,000 contributed by the Standard Oil. The people of the country who thought they were sowing the seeds of prosperity reaped a panic, and from all over the land come stories of terrible privations suffered by the families of those out of work. The New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor is feeding 5,000 families a day, or over 20,000 persons, and in the same state there are 200,000 unemployed men. If they are unable to secure work under the Roosevelt administration, how are they to obtain employment after election?"

The assertion that business paralysis will follow the election of Bryan, even if made by the president of the United States, is both false and cowardly, but much harm is done by such unpatriotic utterances. It is apparent that Roosevelt, if thwarted, does not care if he leaves wreck and ruin behind when he goes out of office.

It is doubtless true that some of the protected industries fear the election of Bryan, and it is also true that the grand army of office holders think a change of administration would be calamitous, but the business men in general have no such fears. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is for Taft, summarizes its study of business conditions as follows:

"The stock market has been running quite strong on prices all the week and acts just like it would drop a few points after election day. No matter which party wins there will be inaugurated no sudden great boom. The business affairs throughout the agricultural districts are in very good shape, and promise to continue so. That will influence trade generally for better conditions, and it will grow better, very slowly better. In some lines of industry."

That is the sober and sensible view. It will take some time to recover from the depression caused by the panic, and instead of instilling fear into the minds of the people with the probable effect of making conditions worse, every energy should be directed toward setting the wheels of industry in motion and providing work for the unemployed.

THRIFTY TAFT FAMILY.

While William Howard Taft has been feeding at the public crib almost continuously since he attained his majority, the other members of the family have not been idle when there was a chance to pick up a little easy money, as the Wall Street gambler would say. Charles P. Taft made the big killing when the \$400,000 canal pot was cut up, his brother being secretary of war at the time. It has just come to light that another one of the Tafts has been enjoying a nice little rake-off.

The records of the department of Justice at Washington show that Henry W. Taft received \$11,872.80 in less than a year as one of the large number of special attorneys employed to prosecute the trusts, the brother being at the head of the war department at the time. The services rendered were merely perfunctory and there was no pretense that the money was honestly earned.

What a feast the Tafts would have if the brother were elected president.

ROCKEFELLER-ROOSEVELT TAFT

Of all the ridiculous buncombe offered the voters in this campaign the most amazing is Roosevelt's explanation that the announcement of John D. Rockefeller's support of Taft is made to injure the Republican candidate. The president even presumes on human intelligence so far as to suggest that Rockefeller's interview was given for campaign purposes, and that the Standard Oil magnate said it a purpose to hurt Taft.

The president seems to think that the public can be fooled all the time. Every interest of the Standard Oil points the way to the Republican camp and away from Bryan. Its oil monopoly, its tremendous monopolies in a hundred other lines of industry, its affiliation with the steel trust particularly, indicate which way its selfish interests lie. Mr. Rockefeller's frankness may be embarrassing, but it coincides with all the facts known to the people of the country.

It is true, as the president points out, that the administration has been prosecuting the Standard Oil in the courts, but that is only an incident for the company. It is used to prosecution, so used to them that one of Mr. Archbold's chief activities has been the naming of judges in Pennsylvania and Ohio who would be of value in just such proceedings. The government's industry so far has resulted in what?

An enormous fine which was set aside by the first court appealed to; the institution of several cases which have brought some annoyance, but no material injury, to the Standard Oil; threats of further prosecution which may or may not be carried out, all depending probably on whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft succeeds Roosevelt.

Does any sane man suppose Rockefeller or any other Standard Oil magnate would deliberately choose Bryan in preference to Taft as president? Isn't it evident that the flood of money which is being poured out by Hitchcock for the Republicans comes from men who have their own object in contributing so liberally in these last days of the campaign? Isn't it an insult to the intelligence of the American people for Roosevelt to ask them to believe that the Standard Oil would support any Democrat for president of the United States? And isn't Mr. Bryan about the last man in the Democratic party who would find favor with the monopoly he has fought so vigorously and openly?

Mr. Roosevelt has done some foolish things in his day, lots of them, but he has never approached this latest effort in pure demagoguery and cheap politics. The Standard Oil is naturally for Taft; so is the steel trust; so is the paper trust and every other pet monopoly of the Republican party. The election of Taft is their sole hope of retaining power and privilege that does not rightly belong to them. His defeat would be notice that their grasp on the reins of government was at an end, and that the people are determined to take the government into their own hands once more, as was intended by the founders of the republic.

LOWER WAGES THREATENED.

W. C. Brown, vice president of the New York Central Railroad, a company, is campaigning among the employees of that line against Mr. Bryan. He denies that he is making threats, but in his recent little talk at Chicago he said, among other things:

"But it is true that if the revenues of the roads do not improve and we are not permitted to charge more for the service rendered, then labor will have to assist us in standing the burden which has been placed upon us. At present the freight rate increase matter is in abeyance. When election is over the subject will come up for consideration. The rate will be set for a meeting of the executives of the eastern roads, and no definite plans have been formed. It is impossible for me to say when advances will be made."

This is not only a threat that wages will be reduced, but also notice that freight rates are to be raised as soon as election is over. This is a fair sample of how business is to be improved—lower wages and higher tariff on commodities. Why should not the steel trust be compelled to make concessions instead of putting all the burden on the public? Steel rails are sold abroad at from \$20 to \$22, and the railroads of this country are made to pay \$28 by the trust. Mr. Bryan would solve the problem by reducing the tariff. Is there any other relief in sight?

WISDOM OF TILDEN.

There is no hope of tariff reform through the medium of the Republican party. Every time the schedules have been revised the rates have been raised instead of lowered. It was necessary to put the Democrats out of power to kill the slavery system. It is just as necessary to put the Republicans out in order to reform the tariff. This was clearly perceived by Samuel J. Tilden, who, in a speech to the New York Democratic state convention in 1888, said: "The Republican party, finding no difficulty outside of itself, found a difficulty in itself which was insurmountable—it could not change its own nature."

That is as true today as it was forty years ago, and has been proven time and time again. Mr. Tilden closed his vigorous speech as follows:

"Every business, every industrial interest is paralyzed under excessive taxation, false systems of finance, extravagant cost of production, diminished ability to consume. You can not obtain relief until you change your governmental policy. You can not change that until you change the men who administer your government. The causes of the danger in respect to our political institutions and civil liberty are identical. For the safety of the one and the relief of the other you must demand of the people a change of administration as carried on by congress."

Forty years ago the trusts were in their infancy, yet there was no hope of reform under a Republican administration. Today the tariff interests are strong enough to threaten ruin to the country if they are not allowed their pound of flesh, and they are demanding the elevation of Taft to the presidency.

Only by the election of William J. Bryan can the government be restored to the people. Every honest and law-abiding citizen in Utah should arise in his might and smite the trusts on election day.

Chairman Hitchcock says the sworn statement of the Republicans will show that the Standard Oil magnates did not contribute this year. There is still time to take the oath and print it before Tuesday. Roosevelt made an emphatic denial on the eve of election four years ago which was afterwards proven false. Mere denials don't go this year.

We might feel inclined to shed a tear in passing for Bill Spry were it not for the fact that the marshaling is being held open for him. Bryan will get his official topknot very shortly after the 4th of March, at the same time the hair of the rest of the "bunch" is lifted, so no tears until that auspicious moment.

If the people of Utah are willing to pay trust prices for everything they buy, vote for Taft. If a new deal is desired, then vote for Bryan. Taft holds a brief for the trusts, while Bryan represents the people.

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"Andrew Carnegie crippled himself today while playing his pipe organ."
"J. P. Morgan lost his sign today while viewing a miniature statue of Venus."

"Hetty Green is on her deathbed with the pip."
"That," said the old broker, "settled the death scare as a bear weapon. It was laughed out of the street."

HUMORIST LLOYD ON WAR.

(Washington Star.)
"At Napoleon's tomb, on a scorching day in Paris, I met Nelson Lloyd, the brilliant humorist," said a Philadelphian. "Lloyd and I were in the same class together at the Germantown academy. We shook hands and began to talk about Napoleon and war."

"Lloyd, always quaint and amusing, was at his best on the subject of war. 'The horrors of war are overrated,' he said."

"How can you say so?" I cried.
"Then he told me about a veteran who once described a terrible battle to him. The veteran's account of the engagement was as follows:

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A COLORED MAN'S ORATION.

(Minneapolis Journal.)
Many stories have been told of the ludicrous mistakes of negro orators. Here is one for which Governor Claude Swanson of Virginia is responsible.

In a small Virginia town a pompous negro was delivering a Fourth of July address to an audience of colored folks. He said:

"My colored fellow citizens: We have occasion to be proud of the Fourth of July. It was on the Fourth of July, 1786, that Christopher Columbus landed on Plymouth Rock and proclaimed our freedom, liberty and independence to all mankind. And what was he doing down here in Virginia at that time? They had their feet on the black man's neck a-hollerin'. Sick senter tyrannical."

"My colored fellow citizens, this is a great country. It is the proudest nation the sun ever shone upon. But if these Dimmercrats get into power here, look at it like a beefsteak. Look at Rome. Once the proud master of the land and the mistress of the sea, with her once proud citizens, which was Caesar, Olympus, Demosthenes and others too numerous to mention. Then Dimmercrats got into power, and what is she today? Overrun by Greeks, Canadians and other savages."

ONE OF TESLA'S TALES.

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"The successful inventor," said Mr. Tesla, smiling, "has an odd, quaint mind, a mind full of surprises. Thus Smethurst, I am convinced, was an inventor at heart, though circumstances had made a grocer of him."

"Smethurst, during his seaside holiday, was seen upon the boardwalk with a large bottle under his arm. 'Smethurst,' said an acquaintance, 'what have you got in that bottle that I see you carrying about with you day and night?'

"Chloroform," said Smethurst.
"What the deuce are you doing with chloroform here on the boardwalk?" "That big dub of Jones," said Smethurst, "has threatened to give me a sound thrashing the first time he meets me, and as soon as I see him coming I'm going to take a good dose. I don't propose to suffer if I can help it."

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"Censors," said the noted teacher and critic, "are always like that. Why, there was a censor once in Rome—"

STRENUOUS FATALISM.

(Washington Star.)
Explorer Peary was talking in New York about the luck he would have in reaching the pole with the Roosevelt.

"They say you are a fatalist," said a reporter. "They say that you believe you are fated to find the pole before you die."

The explorer laughed. "If I am a fatalist," he said, "I assume my fatalism is a part of the working and strenuous kind—like that of old Abe Cruger."

"Old Abe lived in New England in the days of Indian warfare. He was a fatalist of a pronounced type; nevertheless he would not venture forth without his blunderbuss."

One day he had an important errand, but the blunderbuss, when he came to get it, was missing from the rack made of antlers where it always hung. Some one of his family had taken it. He sat down to wait till it was brought back.

"But, Abe, I thought you were a fatalist," said a friend.
"So I am," the old man answered.
"Then why bother about your blunderbuss?" "That's the question. You are in no danger from the Indians, since you can't possibly die till your time comes."

"Yes," said the old man. "But suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time had come. It wouldn't do for me to have my blunderbuss, would it?"

WALL STREET "DEATH SCARES."

(Cincinnati Times-Star.)
During the churning of the market which preceded the failure of the brokerage firm of A. O. Brown & Co., which had been heavily committed to the gold market, an old broker remarked one night that a few years ago he would have been prepared for a "death scare," or rumors of the death of some very prominent persons put out by bears in order that they might get a chance to cover their commitments.

"But the bears haven't tried that dodge for some time now," said another. "They were laughed out of that means of depressing a market. What the tremendous break in the market which followed the death of Governor Flower was still fresh in public memory, the 'death scare' was a favorite device of the bears. But they met their Waterloo in the summer of 1905. Stocks kept going up and would not go down. So one day the bears put out a story that Jacob H. Schiff was dead. That was quickly disproved. Then they said it was James Speyer, who had been stricken with apoplexy. Immediately

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